ODD WAY TO SPOT A THIEF.

MESMERIETRO A MAN AND LETTING HIM DO DETECTIVE WORK.

Some Experiences with a Mysterious Science
--Caring Grave Blooness and Meriogram
Men's Minds with Magnetic Ferce.
The narrative here presented is familiar to

many in this city who have heard it from the lips of the gentleman who asserts that he played the most conspicuous part in it. He is man more than 60 years of age, active in usiness, and of unblemished reputation wher-

ever he is known.
"It was in 1847 that my attention was first attracted to the subject of animal magnetism. by the appearance in the Western town in which I then lived of a man named Keely, who method was to select ten or fifteen persons, males and females, from the audience, soat them in a half circle on the stage, and, placing s piece of coin or metal in the palm of the hand each, request them to look steadily at it, While their attention was thus concentrated he made a few passes over each one, seeming to obtain control over more or less of the group. using them to aid him in what is now Four of us young fellows waited on Prof. Keely and requested him to teach us his tricks for our own amusement. He replied that he knew very little of this strange power; he only knew that some persons possess a larger amount of personal magnetism than others, and, where little, the one with the larger supply, after gaining the attention, often could entirely controi the mind and will of the other. He showed us how he magnetized his subjects, selecting those of negative passive temperament, and explained that, after having magnetized them once or twice, he had no difficulty in gaining entire control by simply looking at them.

about \$.000 inhabitants. Having a large room in so convenient a locality, it was, after busi-ness hours, the rendezvous of three or four young men with whom I was most intimate. We first selected two of Prof. Keely's old subjects, and after experimenting on them with entire success, added others, and soon gave ex-hibitions of our own, which were well patronized by our townspeople. In our experiments it soon became apparent that I possessed a larger amount of this mysterious magnetic power than any of the others. It continually presented new phases and opened up channels for new developments. We gave circus perform-ances, in which after magnetizing fifteen or twenty persons, the name of an animal was given to each subject. We would appoint also a ring master and clown. Those personating animals naturally antagonistic to each other took on all the natural brute attributes and would fight savagely unless separated. The stupid of all, would set the audience into roars of laughter by his wittleisms, and act the part to perfection. We were sitting on the long plazza of the hotel one afternoon, when a peddler's wagon one atternoon, when a pendler's wagon rolled up with a grand flourish. A man jumped down, and, coming up to our group with a box of cigars, offered them for sale. I saw at a giance that he was of a temperament suited for magnetic experiments, and, catching his attention for a moment, directed him to divide up the box between us all. This he did, and asking the price, which was five dollars. I placed a penny in his hand, telling him it was a five-dollar gold place. He looked critically at it for a moment, then seemed satisfied, dropped it into his vest pocket, and went on into the harroom, offering his wares for sale. A little while afterward he came to me with an amused smile on his face and said. You made a mistake in paying me for that box of cigars. You gave me a penny instead of a five-dollar gold piece, as you thought. Producing the penny he isid it conspicuously on the palm of his hand. I looked up at him, replying that it was certainly a five-dollar gold piece. He scanned it closely again with the usual half-dazed look characteristic of the magnetized condition, felt in his pockets doubtfully, and, muttering that he thought it was a penny, again departed on his rounds, satisfied that he had received full parment. After the laugh had subsided I called him back and paid for the cigars.

Hitherto we had looked upon it simply as a source of amusement. Some one auggested that perhaps it might be utilized for deadening rolled up with a grand flourish. A man jumped

Hitherto we had looked upon it simply as a source of amusement. Some one suggested that perhaps it might be utilized for deadening the sensibilities and removing or relieving pain. My first experiment in that line was upon the daughter of one of the leading citizens in the place. I had for years been intimate at the house, and had known the child, a girl of 13, ever since she was born. Two large tushes had grown out on her upper jaw, diafiguring her face. It was decided to have them removed. These were the days before anesthetics were in common use, and the operation had been deterred too long already in draad of pain and accident. I accommonled the girl.

been deferred too long aiready in dread of pain and accident. I accompanied the girl, with other members of the family, to their dentitat, and of-fashiosed conservative, who shook his head doubtfully at my assurance in asserting to the child that she would feel no pain, and my mode of procedure. I stroked her face lightly, looked into her eyes, which were trustingly raised to mine, told her she would feel no pain, and motioned the doctor to proceed. He cut around the gums, extracting the two teeth without a muscle of her face moving or the distribution of her face moving or the shift and the did not feel thing being parent with the said she did not feel thing being parent with each she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing the said she did not feel thing being parent the said she did not feel thing the said she did not feel the said she said she said the said she said the said she s

sman shout to reason over the back should come and the state of the st

chap stole it and give it to this un, an' now he's took one of them bills out, and then tied it up, so no one would know it had been copened. Right here we were interrupted by a knock at the door, which our subject did not observe. It. Miller stepped out, but almost immediately returned with a radiant face, and, without apeaking, held up a little yellow parcel tied with a plate string, which, though never having soen it, we recognized at a giance as the lost package of money. Our subject followed the livery stable man to Burns's taven. Up the stairs he took us again, through the hall to the foot of the second flight, where, nearly opposite the same room from which the money was taken, he discovered a basket of clean linen, with a ple of towels on the top. Why, he's a tilokin' that package down under the towels. Now he's a hurryin' off. Suddenly he exclaimed. The money is here. Right over there. That man has got it in his pocket. All but one hill. The livery man's got that.

"We dismissed our subject sad rested our case, Mr. Miller opened the neckage, which had been sent over to him by the landord of the Burns House with a moneage that it had been found in a basket of linen, counted the money, which was all in one-hundred-dollar hills, and found one bill missing. Eleven haif contained. Later my friend Welson of the Burns House. Mr. All missing about, and many men were standing about, and day the original twelve hundred which the package haif contained, Later my friend welson of the Burns House. Mr. Burns House, and while the money had been inst and quite as mysteriously found, it was said, by a chambermald among the linen, calls orts of aurmises and suspicious were floating about. Many looked few men, and while the money was a said, by a chambermald among the linen, calls of a surmises and suspicious were floating about. Many looked for the flows. The sound of the linen, and is stored on the service of a surmises and suspicious were floating about. Many looked for the flow of the missing of the country was a sur

THE MYSTERY OF THE LAKES.

Cayuga's Bed of Craters-A Subtereaseas "If you are ever drowned in Cayuga Lake, your friends need not go to the expense or trouble of dragging the lake for your body, for

they'd never find it."

This was the cheerful remark made by a resident of Ithaca, who has a taste for goological research, and who has indulged it during the east few years in investigating the bottom of

Cayuga Lake. "From all I have been able to discover." said he, "the bottom of Cayuga Lake is a series of large openings and cavities, many of them resembling the craters of extinct volcanoes, Some of these are a hundred feet in diameter, and are all surrounded by raised rims, like the and are all surrounded by raised rims, like the sides of a milk pan. These craters, as I believe they are, lie at different depths, or, rather, are of different heights. Their depth I have never been able to sound, although I have lowered many hundred feet of plumb line into them. They are undoubtedly fathomiess, and have become receptacles of the bodies of the hundreds of persons who are known to have been drowned in the lake during the past half century, and of the undoubted thousands of people killed in the fierce battles that were frequently waged on the shores of the lake between hostile tribes of the original people years before the white man appeared on this continent.

"It was in Cayuga Lake that the wretch Rul-

years before the white man appeared on this continent.

"It was in Cayuga Lake that the wretch Rulloff lowered the bodies of his wife and child, enclosed in a cheat, after he had murdered them, twenty years ago. The weeks that were spent in dragging for the chest was time thrown away, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of these dead volcanoes, and, if it is not sinking yet, is no doubt floating about in the bottomless depths where, in the ages past, fire and smoke and sabes were the dominant elements.

spent in dragging for the chest was time thrown a way, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of these dead volcanoes, and, if it is not sinking yet, is no doubt floating about in the bottomiess depths where, in the ages past, fire and smoke and sabes were the dominant elements. Within forty years between two and three hundred persons have been drowned in Cayuga Lake, to recover the remains of whom the grappling iron and drag have been used industriously, but in vain. If it were possible for one to make the rounds of this lake scraterlike bed, he would, beyond doubt, encounter hideous charnel houses beyond number—caverns where thousands of grinning skeletons have found their own sepulichre, subterranean catacombs without end. Water taken from a depth of 300 feet in Cayuga Lake—which must have been from one of these cavities—is strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and the carbonates of lime, potash, acid, and magnesis.

Cayuga Lake has also a mysterious tidal motion. It is irregular in its occurrence, but very decided. The phenomenon has been known to appear twice a year, and then two years or more have elapsed between its periods. The water frequently recedes fifty feet. The ebb is gradual, but the flood tide comes in with considerable force and rapidity. This phenomenon is also noticed on Seneca Lake is sixty feet above that of Cayuga Lake, but I believe its bed is 200 feet below that of Superior's, and its bed is regalar in its periods.

"I believe there is a subterranean river running from Lake Superior, though Lakes Huron and Michigan, under Lake Erie, and emptying into Lake Huron's and its bed is about to a level with Superior's. The surface of Lake Michigan is 300 feet lower tide, but its bed is 200 feet below tide, being 350 feet higher than the ocean level, consequently its bed is 200 feet below tide, but its bed is 200 feet below tide, but its bed is 200 feet higher than those of all the great lakes, being less than 500 feet above tide, but its bed is 200 feet below the

Amos Fac's Prediction From the Chicago Herald.

This has been a dreadful week for rich men's sons. Wealth from paternal sources has been disquared in bulks that seem remainter rather than possibly real. Amos Eno. who counts the Fifth Avenue Hotel among the house the country of t

WHEAT CULTURE IN INDIA.

A Mindoo Pensant's Butty Life-What Could be Bene to Increase the Wheat Crop. CALCUTTA, April 22. -Sita Ram, an intelligent small farmer I know in the Aliababad dis-trict, may be taken as a type of the average tolerably successful peasant in India. He is by no means what is regarded as well to do, but his lot is such as might be envised by not a few his lot is such as might be envised by not a few of his fellows. He lives on a farm of ten acres, which he and his forefathers have possessed for five generations. Since the late famines, a succession of good seasons, with a rise in prices, has enabled him to pay off the greater part of the claims of the money lender on his holdings, and, if need should arise, he could now treat with the "sliver breeder" on equal terms, Last year he cleared a profit of \$75, after having paid nearly as much for his rent, ceases, and the expenses of cultivation. He cesses, and the expenses of cultivation. He disposed of nearly the whole of his wheat, to the amount of 20 quarters, when prices were ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 the quarter, and was successful in his millet, tobacco, and market vegetables. He is 45 years old, and has a family consisting of six members besides himself, to wit: an aunt, his wife, two sons, aged 22 and 6 respectively, the wife of the eldest son, aged 15, and a niece, 9 years old. His two daughters, 18 and 14 years respectively, have been both married, and live with their husbands, visiting their parents for a few days or weeks on occa-The wife of Sita Ram has her silver bracelets

harvest moon), and they also hope to greet the expected grandchild with some suspicious ornamental present, Sits Ram and all the family are sincerely contented with the state of things now, and would hardly wish it to change, even for better. "Never desire too much, lest in striving for what you have not you should lose what you have," is a deep-rooted sentiment of the Indian mind.

One serious care now and then crosses Sita Ram's mind, and over which his aunt and his wife make his head nohe whenever they get a hance, namely, that his niece must be married in one or two years. This is a sacred duty, and apart from the difficulty of finding a suitable youth in the higher degree of his caste than he himself occupies—a thing highly de-sirable—the cost of such a union would amount

and anklets, her silver earrings and nose ring, and so has her daughter-in-law. Last year, too, the couple were able to present their son's wife

with a pair of extra-finished toe rings, costing

in caste money and in expenses for parties and presents to \$30 at the least,

It is a general estimate that out of every \$100
of a farmer's receipts, nearly 50 per cent. is for rent of land and farm expenses, 15 goes for marriages and presents, and the rest is for household expenses, including religious offer-ings. All his wants and luxuries are included in these three items. The idea of saving does not very much enter into his considerations. drive him into the clutches of the usurer. This the great danger of the Indian peasant nearly all over the country. Fortunately, however, his improvidence never consists in positive waste. He does not drink spirituous liquors.

ever, his improvidence never consists in positive waste. He does not drink spirituous liquors, and his allowance for tobseco, which is often grown on the farm, is quite small.

The average daily ration per head in a peasant family consists of a pound and a half of grain made into bread without leaven, and seasoned with butter and sait; from 3 to 4 ounces of split peas, or some kind of pulse; buttermilk, a pint now and then; vegetables, sploes, bette and betei nut, and sait. The sait is an important item as the duty on it is nine-tenths of the price, while the article is consumed pretty freely by the people. A family of seven will need 80 pounds of sait during the year, coating \$2.50, of which \$2.25 goes for the duty. In rice-eating districts 10 pounds of rice will supply the daily rations of a family of seven. Sits flam's family fares comfortably on \$4 a month, or say \$50 a year. Less than a fifth part of the sum will clothe them for a whole year. The male dress consists of a piece of coarse linen, 5 yards by 1½, which is folded round the waist, costing 35 cents, and a similar wrapper of smaller size, worth 15 cents. In winter the wrapper is of wool, mixed with cotton, worth from 50 cents to 75 cents, which will last two or three assaons. The women's dress is not more costly. It includes a short jacket, while from the peculiar manner of folding, one and of the wearing cloth (which is a little longer than the man's) serves as a wrapper. Two changes will run through the year. Shoos are selden worn by the males, and never by the females.

A farmhouse like that of Sita Ram will cost about \$20 to build and will take from three to four weeks with as many men's labor. Each farmhouse has a cattle fold on the outside, whence you enter a small open court twenty feet square, which is surrounded by chambers

whence you enter a small open court twenty whence you enter a small open court twenty feet square, which is surrounded by chambers on raised viatforms. The structure is of mud plastered thick on both sides of a framework of bamboo stems, which are about eight feet high, hollow in the centre excepting at the

high, hollow in the centre excepting at the joints at intervais of fitteen inches, and about three and four inches in diameter. Wooden posts and ratters support the thatched roof, ward out atring. The furniture of such a house consists of brass plates and pots, an iron pan, a knife or two, a stone mortar, a hand mill for grinding corn, mattresses and pillows, the total cost of which does not exceed \$10, and most of which does not exceed \$10, and most of which will last for two generations.

A farmer will outlivate a farm of ten acres with the aid of his sous and two bullocks, which will last for two generations.

A fairner will outlivate a farm of ten acres with the aid of his sous and two bullocks, which will last for irrigation. The land is placed under irrigation in succession—about four acres each year. It is fairly manured, and the manure, besides yielding a lucrative crop, leaves the land in a favorable state for dry crops till its term for irrigation and manure comes again.

The fitty cents to \$20 the acre. The average is \$2.50 the acre for well and and 75 cents for every dry acre.

Farm servants are employed only on the richer farms, say of 30 or 40 acres or upward. The average extent of farps is from # to 10 acres. A man with 25 acres is a big farmer, and represents a small fraction of our agricultural class, while the prorifetors of 40 acres and the acres of pulse, with a little butter, butternilk and sait. A hard-working ploughman, working from morning to night, will est 3 pounds of four in a day.

Two good meals a day, coarse cothing, and from Bic, to 75c. in cash. A laborry will est during the day 2 pounds of flour and 4 ounces of pulse, with a little butter, butternilk and sait. A hard-working ploughman, working from morning to night, will est 3 pounds of flour in a day.

Two good meals a day, coarse cothing, and from Bic, to 75c. in cash. A laborry will est during the day of the pass and harvest, but have long spelie of light or no work by the said and the farming and the following the following

wheat crop. It is wall known that in the Bengal and Behar the area of cultivated and he not increased since the permanent settlement with the landholders a century ago, though one great object of that measure was to give to the newly created proprietors a motive to bring under cultivation jungles and unused lands of the extent of fully one-third of the present cultivated area. All this available land, moreover, is removed from the marshy deita, where the rice crop alone can thrive, and is well fit for the growing of wheat. Indeed, abortginal tribes have been known here and there to grow patches of the crop by burning down the jungles, utilising the set as manure, and with no other instruments for tilling the soil than short knives. A large part of the province of Ouse was desolated and descrete some years ago by political revolutions and other causes but since the stimulus given to the wheat trade and the extension of canals along the Gangetic Doab, the fertile tracts have begun to be repopulated, and wheat is being grown where, ten years ago, all was blank, and there is no doubt that the progress will continue. The Sundarban forests comprise an area of 3,000 square miles, in most parts of which rice can be easily grown, and, by substituting millet in many places where rice is now grown, and raising rice in new lands largely available for that purpose, much of the present milist land could be made to produce wheat. Besides, there are many cheap but not staple cereals grown all over the sountry which would be given up if it paid to raise wheat instead. In short, not to be tedious in emmaration, it may asley be put down that nearly half as much again as the present cultivated area could be, and will have to be, utilized for purposes of tilinge, and that the capacity of Inglis for producing wheat, without causing inconvenience of any kind, and allowing for the expansion of the population of the forence in land cover, where so fatal.

Redistribution, as well as of the bungling manacement of local authorities, that

and in the last a very small increase of produce on so great an area would make a produced can be spared without inconvenience is easily intelligible. The people have other grains to fall back upon if it should pay to sell their wheat. Besides, the large bulk of the population live on rice and millet, rather than wheat. Excepting a few districts in the northwest, nowhere in India does wheat enter so largely into the dietary of the people, whether rich or poor, as to cause privation, if a great fraction of the produce were exported away. Of the 185,000,000 British Indian subjects, 65,000,000 use rice, and nearly 100,000,000 use millet as their staple. Moreover, already wheat is produced more than there is demand for in the country, and often at places devold of means of carriage, it is sold below cost.

As to our methods of agriculture, which are generally very primitive, while it were abourd to expect leaping marches all of a sudden, a great deal of improvement can be readily and easily induced before more comprehensive and difficult plans have time to ripen.

As it is, our cultivators practise a spoliation of the soil, rather than the manufacture of food, and whatever success attends their efforts is the reward of the most assiduous labor on a naturally fertile soil. With native ingenuity, unaided by science, they have devised some means of irrigation, the extent of which however, bears no proportion to the needs of a tropical dimate, where the rain is capricious in its fall and variable in its amount. Manure, whenever available, is applied to the more valuable crops, its use being limited by poverty, and not by ignorance. The scientific rotation of crops is not known, though an empiric mutation of seeds is practised. In our system of petite culture, two harvests (and in some places three), of the same or different crops, are gathered in one year. Everything combines with the burning sun and the periodical heavy rains to extract, as if in a natural foreing house, the utmost from the soil.

The three great draw

sui and the periodical heavy rains to extract, as if in a natural forcing house, the utmost from the soil. The three great drawbacks to improved the three great for one form or manure, and the imperfect amplier of manure, and the imperfect amplier or other of praventable cattle diseases during the summer and following wet mentas. Over a great portion of the country the mass of the cattle are starved for six weeks every summer, for want of grass and fodder; but as soon as the rain comes in, and the ground is covered with rank herbage, they overeat and perish.

If there were more stock there would be more manure, whose, on the contrary, the want of grass and fodder; but as soon as the rain comes in, and the ground is covered with proper manuring, and propes and the work proper manuring, and propes and the country can be mide to yield 30, 50, or 70 per cent more of every kind of crop than it at prosent does. Wheat land, which now gives only 840 lbs, an acre, yielded 1,140 lbs. In the time of Akbar, less than 300 years ago, and under modern scientific agriculture would be made to produce from 1,800 to 2,000lbs. The average capacity of our soil is represented by 700 lbs, the acre, whereas in Ingland the figure is 1,700 lbs.

As to the supply of water, Mr. Caird and native authorities believe that if only one-third of the cultivated area were properly irrigated. India would be sever against familie. The removal of the tax on wells, which is imposed even when these are constructed by the capital and labor of the tenant, would go far to bring the proper of the cultivated area were properly irrigated. India would be sever against familie. The removal of the tax on wells, which is imposed to the imposed of the tenant, would go far to bring the critical and isoon of the contrary, he is quite alive to his own needs and to public demands. European farming the history of the

From the Delphi Times. Wednesday was a fine day, and the profes-or devided to take his pet class in the high school up the twer on hotanizing tour.

pled to the way of a bettanwal spect the first thing he pled to the way of a bettanwal spect the first thing he pled to the way of a bettanwal spect and gave a mini-room. He pounced upon this savertly, and gave a mini-pleant is pusheshibity, and other curjous chartcleir steel, plant, its pasheshibity, and other curjous chartcleir steel, two dozon fine intehrooms were soured and taken home. Note the reven members of the class narrowly consider the first the decision of eating teacherois, and that recovery in call too dealership for comfort. GRAHAM PLOUR

Now It Should be Made-Its Beardelal Effects TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw in your issue of May 11 an article entitled "Graham and White Flour." The writer

quotes the following as a statement made by Dr. Graham in his work, on page 65:

Coarse wheaten bread may do very well for those who are troubled with constipation, by mechanically irritating and exciting the stomach and bowele; yet for that very reason it is wholly unit and improper for those who are afflicted with chronic diarrhon. Another objection is that although bran may serve, like other mechanical excitants, for a while to relieve constipation, yet it soon wears out the excitability of the organs and leaves them more inactive than before.

New in the Caracham and the system is found.

Now, in the first place, this quotation is found on page 526 in Graham's "Science of Human Life," but not as a statement by Dr. Graham. but as an objection brought forward by others against the use of coarse wheaten bread, and which he most conclusively proves to be utterly without foundation in physiciogy or hygiene

nature made a great mistake in combining so much innutritious material with the nutritive elements of food. He says:

If all inert (innutritious) matter were removed from the food, there would be no dyspepsis. Nothing should ever enter the stomach that is not soluble by its finida.

Is such a statement made as a preliminary advertisement to the establishing of a manufactory for eliminating all the innutritious elements from food, and through which means he expects to make an immense fortune? Does the writer imagine that the people are so entirely ignorant of physiological law as to accent such assertions as he makes as scientific?

To separate all innutritious or non-soluble matter from food he must have a chemical laboratory, or at least mechanical appliances for moving the skins from beans, peas, green corn. rice, plums, cherries, ruisine, dates, figs, the seeds from tomatoes, figs, and all kinds of small fruits, the celular tissue from all kinds of meat, for these are all innutritious and insoluble. All cereals contain from 25 to 35 percent, of innutritious matter, vegetables from 25 to 65, and some, such as turnips and cabbage, as much as 90; fiesh meat averages about 35 percent. So, according to his teaching, as long as human beings continue to use food which contains the elements as nature combined them, they will be afflicted with dyspensia in all its protean forms.

The writer refers to chemistry as authority on the subject. But chemistry of itself cannot decide what is food and what is not. It can tell us just what forms of horsanic matter result from an analysis of dead animal matter, but it cannot tell us what forms combine to compose the living organs, for vitality transcends all inorganic affinities, and possesses the absolute power of transmuting even those substances which are regarded by chemists as ultimate elements. The most skilful chemist in the world could not tell, a priori, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral substance was best fitted to meet the alimentary wants of the body, nor what e

body. nor what elements are nutritious and what innutritious, nor distinguish between food and the most deadiy poison. All this must be learned through physiological science and experience.

One of the strongest objections urged by the writer against the use of Graham flour is that it contains insects and other impurities which athere to the exterior of the grain. Is it possible that he is not cognizant of the obvious fact that all these impurities are pulverized as finely as the particles of the flour in the process of milling—that the bolting cloth does not by any mears separate them? The only way to procure pure flour, sither botted or unboilted, is by laving the grain thoroughly cleaneed by scouring and other mechanical appliances, or, what is botter than all combined, a thorough washing. And this latter Dr. Graham most strongly insisted upon.

The writer states that the process of milling has been materially improved since the days of Graham. I am very glad to attest the truth of this assertion, as it is about the only truth contained in his article. I am also glad to add, what is equally true and important that the people have advanced so much in intelligence as regards a genuine article of Graham flour that they will no longer use the abominable stuff that was formerly palmed off upon them, such assan inferior quality of boited flour mixed with bran, and unbotted flour ground in the same way as that intended for boiting, both fit only for the stomacies of herbivorous animais. To make Graham flour properly requires the very best wheat, thoroughly cleaneed, and cut as finely as possible, instead of being mashed or rolled, as for boiting. There are many mills in the United States where a specialty is made of grinding Graham flour in this manner.

While I am not a Grahamito, or any other kind of an ite—for I claim enough individuality to accept only what appeals to my reason as evidence, unblassed by the weight of authority—yet I recognize Dr. Graham as one of the most positively and explicated and mental as

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 22. GENTLEMAN JAKE IN TROUBLE

He Admits Stenling Books, but Says his Unique, Costly Wardrobe is All His. ELMIRA, May 23.—The police of this city have in custody a queer character, known as Gentleman Jake. His name is Arthur C. Groves, and his home is in Wyalusing. When arrested he had in his possession four elegantly embroidered night dresses and a number of books. It was charged that he had stelen them from a book store where he loitered much, ordering publications for which he never paid. and which he never took away.

Gentleman Jake has lived alone in a frame

Gentieman Jake has lived alone in a frame house standing near the railroad station in Wyalusing. The only room finished is that which he occupies, and which is very neatly furnished. There the police found three elegant satin suits made up with knee breeches, three other suits in the same style, but made of blue satin; two velveteen costumes, a score of expensive silk handkerchiefs, fourteen stylish hats, quantities of kid gloves, a good deal of silverware, and other articles indicative of odd and expensive tastes.

Gentleman Jake has lived alone since the death of his father, who was a tailor, dressing in the most extravagant fashion, coming and going in a mysterious way, and making frequent trips to New York, Philadelphis, Chicago, and San Francisco. He is never known to have done any work. He has represented that he had a cousin named Grace Cummings, and recently he went about weeping coplously and telling everybody that she and her aunt had been fatally poleoned by cating mushrooms at a famous New York restaurant.

Groves is an effeminate looking person, with a light complexion, a bald head, and blue eyes. He said that the clothing found in his house belonged to him, and it was no one's business how many suits he had, or how often he changed them. He confessed thut he had stolen two books and a pair of sleeve buttons. house standing near the railroad station in

Adam Pizzoli is the champion post-hole dis-ger of the Province. A few days are to the free hugher fielded, on the Rorth line, the last the highest had be three feed does in one of the feet work age.

- A VIRGINIANS TRIP TO THEAS. What he tave on the Way-He Finds a Pare

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a

matter of interest and importance to the many thousands of nemmed in and struggling people of our Eastern States, and of other countries. to know where they should go to better their conditions, and where to provide homes for themselves and children. To investigate these things by personal observation costs money, and for persons who have long striven against competition and difficulties, and have saved a few hundred dollars, to engage in exploring a great country to find a new home, appears like wasting what little they have. It is for the ben-efit of such persons that I write this article. The New Orleans and Texas Railroad gives low rates to emigrants and good accommoda-tions; and the explorer has an opportunity of seeing some of the better parts of Kentucky, and some of the worst parts; also parts of Tan-nessee, Alabama. Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Line, Out not as attacement of any to rectangular the content of t

and it is well that they should above facilities.

I would be glad to say more of the country and of its advantages—of its productions and its capabilities, but my article is becoming too long. Let me say I was not only pleased with Texas and her people, but I was delighted. It is the best country I ever saw, and I have seen many, and it will be at no distant day one of the greatest on earth.

W. Va. May 18.

WEST LIBERTY, W. Va., May 18.

THE JUG BUSINESS IN GEORGIA.

the Eartheaware Industry. ATLANTA, Ga., May 20.—The adoption of the Local Option law in 87 of the 128 counties of Georgia has transformed over one-half of the State into temperance territory. This does not mean, however, that the people became temperate. As the licenses expired various devices were resorted to in order to furnish drink for the thirsty. Wagoners on visiting their market towns, which happened to be located in non-temperance counties, would fortify themselves with well-filled flasks on their return home. Later the Southern Express Company was resorted to as the medium through which jugs might be sent, C. O. D., to press Company was resorted to as the medium through which jugs might be sent, C. O. D., to such persons as might need them. The company insisted on its right to deliver such goods, as being within the privileges of its charter. The temperance people sought in vain for a preventive, but all to no purpose. Seeing the demand for jugs, the earthenware works of the State, which had been failing out of business, picked un enterprise enough to meet the demand, and the result was the manufacture of thousands of gallon and half-gallon jugs, which would be filled and sent out to the dry customers.

Over 40,000 such jugs have passed through the express office since last January. The temperance people made the point that under the United States laws dealers could only sell at their place of business, and that a sale C. O. D. does not come within the meaning of the law. In order to settle this point H. Myers & Bros. of Savannah appealed to the Internal Revenue Commission at Washington, and received in reply the following decision:

You are advised that the special tax stamps which you hold as wholessle and retail illour dealers in Savannah do not cover your sales of distilled spirits, wine or mail illours at any other lace than your place of business in Savannah. The sales of those liquors should therefore, be commisted by delivery, either actual of constructive, at that place than your property still upon states. They are not completed at that place when you send the liquors marked U. O. D. by express to some states. They are not completed at that place when you send the liquors marked U. O. D. by express to some the liquors marked U. O. D. by express to some the property of their destination, and do not become the property of their destination, and do not become the property of their destination, and do not become the property of their destination, and do not become the property of their destination and do not become the property of their destination of the payment of the purchase and charges.

This decision effectually d

It was feat to her House. From the Albany Argus.

A certain pretentious shopper, after teasing the clerk of a dry goods store beyond the forberance most, pompously ordered a good of thread to be sent to be reference. It was agreed that she stoud be made an example of, it was agreed that she stoud be made an example of, it was agreed that she stoud to made an example of, it was agreed that she stoud to the sent prised, and the advantage of the processed of the processed of the common draw drawn by four horsest coessed of lowly up to her door. On the draw, with here accessed olong up to her door. On the draw, with here the bodding on vigorously was a most pozzing after. They need to the country of the draw with the country of the cart floor, was the identical speed of thread which she had "ordered." It seemed to be conting all right. With the aid of a plant, it was mally rolled, barrel fashion, safely to the sidewalk. After a mortal struggle it was "up-end-sel" on the purconser's doorate. The fact that the purchaser came out a minute later and kicked her own property into the gutter detracted nothing from it.

Noclock's Mig Hond.

Prom the Chicago Tribune. Ad D. Nosleck, an employee of a Chicago brawing company, is having a nat made which, it is believed, would fit few men in the United States, the size being \$\text{B}_2\$, in constructing it a special block had too made, and the machines used in pressing ordinary hats into shape could not be used. Mr. Loeby, the indirest and that Mr. Novicck's hond had been growing, and that he had made two mate for him before, one being "is and the others." I believe has his largest head in the United States," and Mr. Lossy, A Journeyman at worked stated, and it's the higgest i ever saw, and Ive worked stated, as it is the higgest it is a saw, and it worked stated, as were said to the saw belonged to a man in lows, who were an object.

The Singular Vaw of a Swiss Gestlemes.

From the St. James's Gazette, May 6.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times to day reports the death of a peddier who sold knick-knicks on a tray on London Bridge and pretended to be deaf and outne. Though clothed and pretended to be deaf and outne. Though clothed in age, he was a large sufferment of fortune, who, attune to rear, had have a vow that he would not open his lipe for ten years, and that he would go bareheaded and bare for twenty years all the advantages which fortune had become dupon him. He stuck to be when he died in Southwart Westhouse on Tuesday. From the St. James's Gazette, May 6.